

RWDSU

record

Vol. 8, No. 17

401

Sept. 10, 1961

## President Hails New Wage Law:

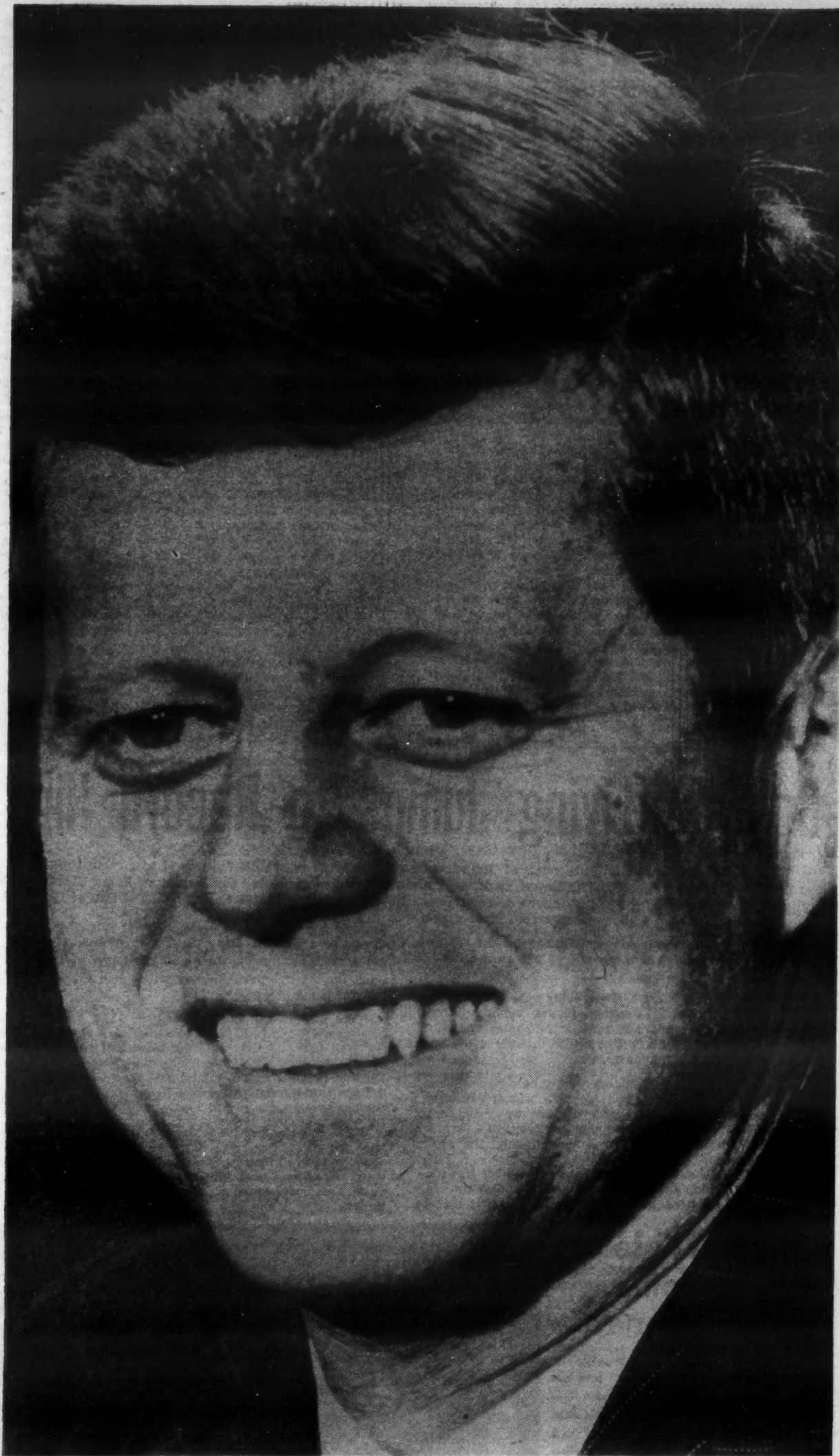
“ On Sept. 3 the legal minimum wage for millions of American workers increases. Some will receive higher minimum protection than before and others will be protected for the first time.

This advance in one of our great pieces of social legislation is one of the most important domestic accomplishments so far of this Administration. It represents the most significant advance in the Federal wage and hour law since it was first passed twenty-three years ago.

While the new minimums of \$1.15 per hour for workers presently covered by the law and of \$1 per hour for those newly covered are admittedly inadequate to provide the full material well-being that this great nation is capable of giving to each of its citizens, they still provide for millions of workers a chance to enjoy a greater share of our nation's general economic progress.

I congratulate the Congress and all men of goodwill who worked so hard for this social gain. All fair employers know that a minimum wage does not harm the economy, but on the contrary helps eliminate unfair competition. In the months and years to come, I can see important gains for the whole economy resulting from this improvement to the living and working standards of our people.

”



## 340-Man Vernor's Strike in Detroit Ends in Victory After 17 Weeks

—Page 6



# Auto Workers Settle With GM, Turn Next to Ford, Chrysler

DETROIT, Mich.—General Motors settled with the United Auto Workers here on Wednesday, and the spot-

## Forand Heads New Committee To Push Aged Health Program

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A National Council of Senior Citizens for Health Care through Social Security has been formed under the leadership of former Rep. Alme J. Forand (D.-R. I.).

Forand, who led the fight for health care legislation under the Social Security system before retiring from Congress, declared that the Council has been created to serve as an "effective voice for America's millions of senior citizens."

The former Congressman said that the lack of such an organization "has permitted the present Congress to play political games with the health care issue without seriously attempting to enact legislation badly needed and wanted by the vast majority of the nation's elderly."

Forand pointed out that recent opinion polls have shown that 85 percent of the country's senior citizens support federal legislation providing health care under the Social Security system.

"Our new Council has already heard from numerous senior citizen groups and individuals. They have pledged their support and indicated their willingness to roll up their sleeves and help get this legislation passed," he said.

"As a national organization that will represent a large portion of the nation's senior citizens, we plan to have our voice heard. Through the Council, Congress will learn that millions of older Americans already know what type of legislation they need and are prepared to work hard and long to obtain it."

light then turned to Ford, "the next door I knock on," in the words of UAW Pres. Walter Reuther. A Chrysler agreement also remains, but with the pattern for settlement set with American Motors and GM, Ford and Chrysler are believed to be "in the bag." American Motors, smallest of the auto firms, settled in August.

Terms of the General Motors pact were not revealed at The Record's presstime on Thursday but it was understood that they are similar to those negotiated with American Motors, although they do not include the profit-sharing arrangement worked out with American.

It is known that the annual raise of 2.5% or six cents an hour—whichever is larger—which featured the previous contract will continue in the new agreement. It was also understood that GM had agreed to match the American Motors pension clause, providing \$2.80 a month for each year of service. While this will be paid for at American Motors through the profit-sharing fund, at GM it was learned the higher pensions will be financed by withholding one-cent of the annual cost-of-living raise due the GM workers this month.

In addition, GM will match the American Motors agreement to pay the full cost of hospitalization-medical coverage, instead of 50% as at present. At GM the cost will be borne in part by reducing the current cost-of-living raise by an additional 2 cents an hour.

Other provisions in the tentative GM agreement, based on gains won in the American Motors pact, include short work week benefits, providing 65 percent of straight time hourly pay for each hour under forty not worked in a scheduled 40-hour work week; and supplementary unemployment benefits providing close to 80 percent of take-home pay when combined with unemployment compensation.

Announcement that tentative agreement had been reached with GM, pending solution of non-wage matters, came after a night of bargaining and a personal appeal from President Kennedy for a fair settlement. It averted a strike by 310,000 workers at GM plants all over the country.

## in this issue

Labor News Roundup .....	4
N.Y. and Northeast .....	5
The Midwest .....	6
The South .....	7
Canada .....	8
The Book that Rocked America .....	9
Foto Contest Winners .....	10
Margaret Mead Interview on Working Women .....	11
How Consumers Are Cheated .....	12
The Newburgh Story .....	13
Letters to the Editor .....	14
Sidney Margolius Column .....	14
Jane Goodsell Column .....	15
Cartoons, Humor .....	15

## WORTH QUOTING . . .

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

—Albert Einstein  
in "On Science"

## Cost of Living Jumps to Record High

WASHINGTON—The nation's cost of living, after a half-year of stability, jumped to a record high in July, the government has reported. The Labor Dept. said higher food prices pushed the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index upward by four-tenths of 1 percent. The CPI for July hit 128.1, a significant rise of five-tenths of a point over June's 127.6, the previous record high.

The July CPI means it now costs \$12.81 for the "market basket" of goods and services which cost \$10 in the 1947-49 base period.

The increase means a 1-cent-per-hour wage hike for some 300,000 workers in farm equipment plants, minor auto and auto parts firms, aircraft and missile companies and other metal-working firms. An escalator clause in their union contracts is tied to the July reading.

A companion report on factory worker earnings said that "as a result of the seasonal increase in consumer prices, the buying power of factory workers' earnings was reduced by about one-half percent over the month." Spendable earnings were almost unchanged between June and July, the report noted.

Robert J. Myers, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, viewed the CPI jump as "not a very remarkable development." Prices had risen an average of three-tenths of 1 percent

in July for the past 10 years, he said, therefore, the four-tenths of 1 percent hike was not so unusual. However, he noted the small rise in June and the larger rise in July did upset the relative price stability which had existed since late last year.

The CPI had fluctuated between 127.4 and 127.5 from November 1960 until it edged to a new high of 127.6 in June.

Half the July increase was attributed to usual summer period price boosts for fresh fruits and vegetables. This pushed the food group index to a new all-time high, though the index for food purchased for home consumption was still below the record high set in mid-1958.

The report on average factory worker earnings showed that spendable earnings—after the deduction of federal income and social security taxes—were \$83.54 for a worker with three dependents and \$75.93 for a worker without dependents. This represented a drop of about 20 cents over the month.

## World-Wide White-Collar Drive Planned

A world-wide campaign to help in the organization of unions of retail and office workers will be launched soon under the auspices of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees. Ways and means of carrying out this objective were the chief topic at the 13th Congress of the IFCCTE, held in late July in West Berlin.

Pres. Max Greenberg represented the RWDSU at the congress, whose sessions were opened with an address of welcome from Willy Brandt, the heroic mayor of West Berlin and Socialist candidate for chancellor of West Germany. Unions from 34 countries were represented at the congress. Simultaneous translation into several languages enabled all delegates to follow the proceedings.

The congress voted special assistance to white collar workers in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, second from left, is shown with other U.S. delegates at West Berlin congress of IFCCTE.

## RWDSU RECORD

Published by the  
RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT.  
STORE UNION, AFL-CIO  
132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.  
Telephone WI 7-9303

Max Greenberg .....President  
Alvin E. Heaps.....Sec.-Treasurer  
Jack Paley.....Exec. Secretary  
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,  
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max Steinbock .....Editor  
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor  
Stanley Glaubach.....Art Editor  
Charles Michaelson.....Asst. Editor  
Published biweekly, except the  
first issue in January and August



Member publication, International  
Labor Press Assn. The Record  
receives the news release serv-  
ices of the AFL-CIO News  
Service, Press Associates PAI  
and the Cooperative Press  
Assn. of Canada.

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year  
Reentered as second class matter June 6,  
1954 at the post office at New York, N.Y.  
under the act of March 2, 1879

Vol. 8, No. 17—Sept. 10, 1961

401

rwdsu RECORD



**NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES**

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR LAW) REQUIRES THAT

**I. A MINIMUM WAGE**OF AT LEAST **\$1.15** AN HOUR

AND NOT LESS THAN

**TIME AND ONE-HALF**

HIS REGULAR RATE FOR

**OVERTIME AFTER 40 HOURS**

A WEEK

Effective September 3, 1961  
(§ 6(a), 29 U.S.C. 206(a), effective September 3, 1961)

MUST BE PAID\* to every employee engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce, including those who directly or indirectly participate in such production, subject to the requirements under § 13(c) of the Act, which require that the minimum wage be paid to each employee for the first time on September 3, 1961, by the removal of a specific exemption previously applicable to that class.

**II. A MINIMUM WAGE**OF AT LEAST **\$1.00** AN HOUR

No premium pay for overtime required until September 3, 1963.

OVERTIME REQUIRED AFTER

(40 hours a week, effective September 3, 1961)

(40 hours a week, effective September 3, 1963)

(40 hours a week, effective September 3, 1963)

MUST BE PAID\*\* to all other employees in the following enterprises engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the production of goods for such commerce:

1. Any retail or service establishment, and any other establishment, the annual gross volume of sales of which is less than \$500,000.

2. Any other establishment, the annual gross volume of sales of which is less than \$500,000, and which is not a retail or service establishment.

3. Any other establishment, the annual gross volume of sales of which is less than \$500,000, and which is not a retail or service establishment, and which is not a manufacturing establishment.

4. Any other establishment, the annual gross volume of sales of which is less than \$500,000, and which is not a retail or service establishment, and which is not a manufacturing establishment, and which is not a transportation establishment.

New posters issued by U.S. Dept. of Labor are required to be put up by all business firms covered by new minimum wage law.

**New Wage Law Presents Opportunity And Challenge**By **MAX GREENBERG**  
President, RWDSU

On Sunday, Sept. 3, at long last, a new federal minimum wage law went into effect. For the first time since the law was enacted in 1938 retail employees are covered.

By extending coverage, as President Kennedy pointed out, the Administration has registered "the most significant advance in the federal wage and hour law since it was first passed 23 years ago."

Some 3,600,000 workers who were denied the protection of the law during all these years have now come under its coverage. And more than 20 million who were already covered will now have a pay floor of \$1.15 an hour instead of \$1, and will go to \$1.25 in two years.

But before we go overboard in praise of the new law, let us consider some of its shortcomings:

- While 2.2 million retail and service workers gained coverage, many millions more in retail, laundries, hotels, restaurants and other service industries will still be denied protection under the law. Among these are many of the lowest-paid workers in the country.

- The newly-covered workers will now get a minimum of \$1 an hour without overtime protection. It will be four full years before they catch up with presently-covered workers at a scale of \$1.25 an hour minimum and overtime after 40 hours.

We recognize that these compromises were necessary to win enactment of the amended law. But we should also recognize that they are compromises, and that we still have a big job ahead before we reach the goal where every American worker is guaranteed decent wage and hour standards on any job he may hold.

There are other factors we must be aware of too. We in the RWDSU have been involved for more than six years in an all-out effort to win improvements in the minimum wage law. But even if we had won everything we demanded—a \$1.25 an hour minimum plus overtime protection for all workers—we'd still be a long way from the minimum standard of living that we regard as the birth-right of every American. We must recognize that no law, federal or state, can do the job for us—that we must continue to organize and build our union so that we can engage in collective bargaining on more nearly equal terms with our employers.

In this process, the new minimum wage law can be an organizing weapon. We must point out to every unorganized worker that these gains were won over the bitter opposition of the employers—and that the struggle isn't over by any means. It takes powerful, vigilant unions to prevent employers from chiseling and cheating on the new wage regulations. It takes the united strength of organized workers to keep employers from using the higher wage floor as an excuse to sweat the extra money out of their employees.

A recent survey by the Wall Street Journal shows that many employers have already begun taking steps to prevent higher wages from cutting into their profits. They'll squeeze more work out of fewer employees, if they can. And if all else fails, they'll pass the extra cost on to the consumer—plus an additional profit too.

I am sure that our local unions will be aware of these efforts when they engage in collective bargaining. And I am equally certain that they will fight hard to maintain the hard-won standards their members now enjoy and to improve them.

But the most important task that now faces us is to bring the union message to unorganized workers in our industries and point out to them that the only way to win real and lasting improvement in their wages and working conditions is to organize.

**Federal Pay Floor Coverage for Retail Effective Labor Day**

WASHINGTON—The 1961 amendments to the federal wage-hour law took effect Labor Day with an immediate impact on the wages and working conditions of 2.5 million low-paid workers.

In the greatest advance since the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted in 1938, the new amendments:

- Bring 3.6 million men and women—mostly in retail stores—within the protection of the law for the first time.
- Raise the pay floor of the 23.9 million workers already covered from the present \$1 an hour to \$1.15 immediately and to \$1.25 an hour in two years.

These gains were adopted by Congress after long pressure from organized labor. The RWDSU was in the forefront of the campaign to win coverage for retail workers who for so long were denied protection under the law.

The federal wage-hour law had been amended in 1940 when the minimum wage was boosted to 75 cents but some 1 million workers were eliminated from coverage. In 1955 the minimum was raised to \$1 an hour. The law also requires overtime pay of time and one-half for over 40 hours in a workweek.

The 1961 amendments thus represent both a raising and a broadening of protection.

The 3.6 million workers newly-covered will be subject to the following minimum schedule:

Beginning Sept. 3, 1961, \$1 an hour for all hours worked; no overtime pay.

Beginning Sept. 3, 1963, \$1 an hour and overtime pay after 44 hours a week.

Beginning Sept. 3, 1964, \$1.15 an hour and overtime after 42 hours a week.

Beginning Sept. 3, 1965, \$1.25 an hour and overtime after 40 hours a week.

The newly protected workers include: retail and service, 2.2 million; construction, 1 million; seamen, 100,000; sub-

urban and interurban transit, 93,000; gasoline service stations, 86,000; fish processing, 33,000; and telephone operators, 30,000. An additional 100,000 workers are in firms where other workers are already covered and which do \$1 million or more in annual sales.

The largest groups of the newly covered workers—those in the retail and service area—are employed by large companies. Only those firms are covered which have \$1 million or more in annual sales, exclusive of retail excise taxes, and which handle goods moving across state lines in volume of \$250,000 or more.

Still excluded are hotels, restaurants, motels, movies, hospitals, nursing homes, auto and farm implement dealers, schools for handicapped or gifted children, seasonal amusement operations, and stores with less than \$250,000 in annual sales even if part of an enterprise with \$1 million or over in sales.

On the exemptions of hotels and restaurants and the "seasonal" canning and food processing industry, the amendments instruct the Secretary of Labor to make recommendations to Congress in 1962.

**'Right to Work' in Indiana But No Place to Work**

INDIANAPOLIS (PAI)—How much good is the so-called "Right-to-Work" law doing the unemployed these days?

None, the Indianapolis Times has learned.

Interviews with some of the jobless workers by Times reporter Don Baker resulted in a story headlined, "Hungry Men Wait on the Street for a Job." It seems in Indiana they have the "right to work" but no place to exercise it.

The men were all eager to work, he reports. At any job. The hourly wage ranges from \$1 to \$2 with most paying \$1.25 or \$1.50.

"Last regular job I had was three years ago," one unemployed father said.

Another worker said, "Guess I'm too old to be hired." He was 62. One reported he was a high school graduate and World War II veteran. Can't get a job in a factory. Will take anything that comes along. He was 37 years old.

The Employment Security Division can't find jobs for them, the director said. Just can't find jobs for everybody, he remarked.

"Most of the men are clean, sober and solemn," Baker reports, "waiting in the market area for the opportunity to pick up any kind of a job."

That's exercising your right to work?



## Democrat Senators Warn Steel Against Price Hike

WASHINGTON—A group of liberal Democratic senators has served notice on the steel industry that it is in for trouble if it raises prices after installing a wage increase due Oct. 1.

The pay hike, under the contracts between the Steelworkers and the industry which ended the 1959 strike, will average an estimated 7.3 cents an hour. The price hike Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) said industry leaders are beginning to talk about—in the same way they prepared for the July 1958 increase—is \$5 a ton.

The senators, marshalling their arguments with the aid of charts and graphs, said the industry cannot justify a price boost.

Gore informed the Senate that the President's Council of Economic Advisers told him fourth quarter profits, after the wage raise becomes effective and without a price increase, could equal the 14-year average of 10.5 percent after taxes.

He warned that the big companies "can and should" be broken into smaller units if necessary so that "true competition" may be restored, or that prices can be regulated "as in other fields characterized by monopoly control," such as transportation.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) said a price increase would raise a question of possible violation of a 1951 consent order forbidding industry agreements to "adopt, establish or maintain prices."

An industry-wide price boost might well be proof of collusion and price-fixing and thus a violation of the order, he said.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) declared he was shocked "that while thousands of steel workers are being laid off and while automation lowers production costs, we are faced with a price rise."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said it was a "contradiction" for an industry with excess production, as steel has, to raise prices when it should be cutting them to attract more business.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) said a price rise would have a "very serious effect" on foreign trade and the balance of payments because it would increase imports of lower-priced foreign-made steel.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) called a steel price boost the signal of "an open season for inflation."

## Scab Rule Aids Strikers

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio. (PAI)—The recent ruling of the National Labor Relations Board, barring super-seniority for strikebreakers, may have some tangible results in settling an 11-month-old strike of Local 689 of the United Auto Workers here.

One of the key issues in the strike against the Miami Cabinet Division of the Philip Carey Co. was the demand of management for super-seniority for its scabs. The NLRB has ruled that such a gimmick is an unfair labor practice.

The employees voted for the UAW in an NLRB election. For six months the union sought to negotiate its first contract. In despair the workers were forced to strike.



THIS TRAIN could have been derailed if locomotive fireman (engineer's helper) hadn't spotted heavy debris dangerously near tracks. This on-the-scene photo from Milwaukee was exhibited to Presidential Railroad Commission to illustrate need for safety lookout on left side of a locomotive—the side which is "blind" to the engineer—and to counter "featherbedding" argument which would eliminate engineer's helper job.

## New Jersey AFL and CIO Announce They'll Merge

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The AFL-CIO has announced that the New Jersey AFL and CIO, last state holdouts, have agreed on merger.

A merger convention has been set for Sept. 25 to be held in Newark, N. J. under the chairmanship of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The agreement came one month before the Oct. 1 deadline which had been set by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its July meeting.

The merger agreement provides that all present affiliates of both central bodies will automatically be eligible for representation at the merger convention, and any AFL-CIO organizations not now affiliated with either may be represented upon advance payment of three months' per capita dues, the AFL-CIO said.

Four executive officers will be elected—a president and secretary-treasurer, designated by the state AFL, and two executive vice-presidents, chosen by the CIO. All will be full-time.

An executive board will be comprised of 25 members chosen by the AFL, 12 by the CIO and two by the merged state executive board within 30 days after the convention.

## Life Insurance Found in 98% of Major Contracts

NEW YORK (PAI)—Over 98 percent of 300 major collective bargaining agreements recently surveyed by the U. S. Department of Labor provide for life insurance benefits with a wide-ranging range of flexible provisions. The survey included 4,900,000 workers in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, both single and multi-employer groups. The number of persons represented about 40 percent of the work force covered under collectively bargained health and welfare plans.

"This survey reveals that life insurance continues to play an expanding role as a key factor in collective bargaining," said the Institute of Life Insurance in commenting on significant trends in the survey.

"Built into a growing number of group life insurance contracts are such improved features as more liberal protection for workers and their families with the amount geared to earning capacity, life insurance for retired workers, and coverage maintained on workers who have been laid off."

Of the total collectively bargained plans covered in this survey, 295 provided for life insurance and only five had no life insurance provision. One of those five plans covered the non-operating railroad employees who, since the completion of the survey, have installed one of the largest private group life insurance plans in existence.

The survey points out that an increasing proportion of plans, especially those negotiated with single employers, relate insurance coverage to salary, with the amount of protection generally averaging more than the annual wage. Multi-employer contracts usually provide uniform, flat amounts of life insurance coverage and the survey shows that this protection averages less than a year's salary.

Close to two-thirds of the group life insurance plans provided insurance coverage for retired workers, a considerable gain over the 51 percent reported in a similar Department of Labor survey made in 1955. Only 7 percent of the plans provide the full amount of insurance to workers during their retirement period. Five percent maintain the full protection for a set period after retirement, generally one year, and then reduce it.

## Meat Cutters Make Gains

CHICAGO (PAI)—Important gains have been made by the Meat Cutters in a new three-year agreement with Swift & Company, reached shortly before expiration of the old contract at midnight, Aug. 31.

The agreement contains new features for added protection and benefits for employees displaced by plant or department shutdowns, a general wage increase of 19 cents an hour over a three year period for most plants, and other benefits.

A seven cents increase becomes effective Sept. 4, 1961; an additional six cents an hour on Sept. 3, 1962 and another six cents an hour on Sept. 2, 1963. Additional increases for skilled workers bring the average wage increase for the first year to 10 cents an hour.

# Facts on Met Opera Refute 'Blame Labor' Chorus

By Press Associates, Inc. (PAI)

Blame labor!

It's rather startling how easily this cry falls from the tongues of Congressmen and many commentators, or how bold and black it appears in print when even the leanest bit of alleged information turns up to put the trade union movement in a bad light.

Then, when all the facts are produced and the full picture is there for honest judgment to be made, there is a haunting silence. Labor's side of the story just cannot reach all the people who reacted to the sensational headlines of the half-truths and the partial picture.

Take the case of the Metropolitan Opera.

Most Americans picked up their newspapers one day to learn that the union was "killing" the Met. The Metropolitan Opera Assoc. announced that it had canceled its season because of the "exorbitant demands of its orchestra"—members of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians.

With the encouragement of Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg and New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner,

negotiations were resumed and the season will now go on. Secretary Goldberg will arbitrate the dispute. But many Americans are convinced that the "greedy unions" were undermining the opera.

What are the facts?

Responsible publications, such as Business Week, Wall Street Journal, New York Herald Tribune and others, investigated the dispute. They learned that the nation's most talented musicians—members of orchestras—are almost criminally underpaid in relation to their talent and training.

Business Week reports a survey of the American Federation of Musicians which shows that some 500 musicians in the "big five" orchestra cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland—averaged \$167 a week in the 1960-61 season. The other 1,300 musicians in the major orchestra group averaged \$98.20. The overall average of the 2,300 members was only \$117 a week.

Only nine of the 26 orchestras have seasons lasting longer than 30 weeks. The New York Philharmonic paid for the longest season: 38 weeks. In the final analysis, then, the AFM found that the 2,300 musicians in the 26 top orchestras averaged less than \$4,000 from their

regular employment during the year including "a generous approximation for summer employment and post-season tours."

This situation was so tragic that it moved Richard Starnes, a columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers—who normally has little sympathy for unions—to tell the story of what is happening to classical musicians in this country.

He told the story of a Metropolitan Opera orchestra member—a position, in the musical world, equivalent to being a star of the New York Yankees. The musician, Seymour Berman, told Starnes that last year he made less than \$7,500. He could get little off-season work in his exacting profession.

Probably only in America does a member of an orchestra of such stature get treated so shabbily. In most countries the governments subsidize the orchestras. In the U.S. the musician is forced to do the subsidizing himself. He is the last one to want to will off his job, but at the same time he has every right to expect his job to provide him with a decent income.

And yet, right now, many American citizens are convinced that the "greedy" unions were out to kill the Metropolitan Opera!



## Photo Highlights of Labor Day Parade



Local 1199 marchers form impressive contingent as they swing up Fifth Avenue. Each 1199er carried sign cut out in shape of capsule, a reminder to spectators that they are union of drug and hospital employees.



Enjoying parade from reviewing stand are, from left, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Mike Mann, '65' Exec. Vice-Pres. Bill Michelson, (holding his daughter, Phyllis), '65' Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson, U.S. Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and Parade Queen Ruby Gordon.



Local 1-S float displays union message addressed to both consumers and unorganized department store employees. Public is urged to shop at Macy's, Bloomingdale's, Gimbels, Stern's, Saks-34th and other union stores; workers are urged to join RWDSU.

## Mourn Aaron Kaye, Officer of '1102'

NEW YORK CITY—Aaron J. Kaye, second vice-president of Local 1102 and chairman of its executive council, died Aug. 31 at the age of 51 after a heart attack.

Kaye had been a member of the local for 27 years and an officer for the past 20 years. He was employed by the local as its office manager and as an organizer.

"The staff and members are shocked

by his death," Pres. N. Jerome Kaplan said. "He was dedicated and devoted, unstinting of self in serving our members."

Kaye is survived by his wife, a daughter, a grandson and a brother. Funeral services on Sept. 1 were attended by officers and members of '1102' and other RWDSU locals, as well as family and friends.

## Northeast

# Unionists Open Drive For Big Vote Nov. 7 On Brotherhood Line

NEW YORK CITY—While 200,000 trade unionists were marching up Fifth Avenue for 12 hours in the greatest Labor Day Parade in the city's history, the labor-organized Brotherhood Party was preparing for its first test at the polls, New York's mayoralty election Nov. 7.

The Brotherhood Party is supporting Mayor Robert F. Wagner, running for his third term, and his running mates in city-wide contests, Paul R. Screvane, candidate for City Council president, and Abraham D. Beame, running for controller.

The party is also backing Manhattan Borough Pres. Edward Dudley, Staten Island Borough Pres. Albert F. Maniscalco, and Joseph M. Pericone, Republican-Liberal candidate for Bronx Borough President. These are the candidates also of the Liberal Party, and it is expected that the two labor-backed parties will help put Wagner and his slate in office.

The Brotherhood Party has opened 65 offices throughout the city to encourage the city's 1,000,000 trade union members to take an active part in the campaign. RWDSU members who want to take part can learn the address of the office nearest to their homes by phoning the Brotherhood Party's central office, MU 3-9578.

The party's offices have been humming with activity for several weeks as full-time staffers assigned by local un-

ions and rank-and-file members turned out to begin the tough day-to-day jobs that get out the vote and win elections.

All Brotherhood Party offices are open from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

### 'We're in Politics to Stay'

"We're in business for keeps," one Brotherhood Party official told The Record. "We're going to show the old-line politicians that they can't forget labor as soon as the polls close on Election night. We're in politics to stay."

RWDSU locals in the city have played key roles in the organization of the party. Bill Michelson, District 65 executive vice-president, is one of the party's 15 founders; Local 338 Pres. Julius Sum, Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis, '65' Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson, and Mario Abreu, a general organizer of '65', are serving on the party's board of governors with Michelson and some 45 other union leaders.

## \$8, Union Shop at Delman Shoes

NEW YORK CITY—Local 1268 has won an \$8 a week wage increase and a union shop for 30 salesmen in a newly-signed three-year agreement with Delman Shoes, Pres. Joseph Binenbaum reported.

"It took many months of negotiations, but we finally reached an agreement with Delman," Binenbaum said.

The agreement provides a \$5 a week raise retroactive to Jan. 1 of this year and an additional \$3 next July 1.

"The most important thing the union achieved at Delman is the union shop," Binenbaum said. "Before this we had only a modified union shop."

Delman is a subsidiary of the General Shoe Co., one of the largest shoe companies in the country.

Negotiating for the Local 1268 members were Patrick O'Shaunessey, Lum Wilson, Joseph Krises, Nad Meyers and Binenbaum.

## '1-S' Signs Pact For 19 Employees Of Macy Agency

NEW YORK CITY — Nineteen members of Local 1-S employed by Suburban Foods, a sales agency of Macy's Department Store, unanimously ratified their first contract with the store, Pres. Sam Kovenetsky reported.

The new unit is made up of food freezer plan salesmen who work in nearby Westchester and Long Island communities.

The salesmen won a 3 percent commission on first-time food orders, a \$200 monthly draw against earnings, improved bonuses and union shop, dues check-off and seniority provisions. The men also won one week's vacation after one year's service and two weeks after five years.

The contract went into effect July 31 and will expire Feb. 1, 1963, the same date that the '1-S' contract covering 8,300 other Macy's workers runs out.

The contract signing ended a year-long campaign by the union to organize the salesmen. Suburban Foods had claimed that the salesmen were independent contractors rather than employees but the NLRB tossed out the company's claim and ordered a bargaining election in April, which the union won 12-8.

The Local 1-S negotiators were Charles Boyd, union administrator, Jack Rubin, Sam Bergman and Kovenetsky.

## Local 377 Veteran Retires

NEW YORK CITY—Julius J. Jaspar, a member of Local 377's executive board for the past six years, is retiring and moving to Florida, Pres. Peter Busch reported.

"We're happy that Jaspar's retiring but we're sorry he's leaving the union," Busch said.

Jaspar, a member of the maintenance division of the local for 15 years, has been employed at 303 Webster Avenue in Brooklyn.

## Leominster Board Holds 'Scholarship Banquet'

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—The Leominster Joint Board will hold its first annual scholarship banquet at the King's Corner restaurant Sept. 12, Joint Board Pres. Thomas J. Leone reported.

The Joint Board recently established a \$400 scholarship, enabling a member or the child of a member to continue his education, to celebrate the union's 20th anniversary.

The union has set up a five-man committee to choose the scholarship winner. RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail will be the main speaker at the banquet.



# 340 Win 17-Week Vernors Strike

DETROIT, Mich.—The 340 members of Local 297 won their four-month-long strike for a new contract at Vernors Ginger Ale Inc. here late last month, it was announced by Local Pres. Wally Butler. Although the union won wage increases ranging from 12 to 33 cents an hour in the three-year agreement, retroactive to April 28, Butler said that the union's real victory was in keeping the gains it has made over the years at the plant.

"We did not strike primarily for wage increases or improvements," Butler said. "We were interested mainly in keeping what we had won over the years. The company was willing to spend 17 or 18 weeks to take those benefits away; preventing that from happening was a victory."

Butler said that the determination of the union members, employed as salesmen, production workers and driver-salesmen, had won the victory.

"It was due to the militancy of the members that we are one of the first locals to defeat the driver-distributorship program the company wanted," Butler said. "We defeated that demand because the members held solid."

The company had proposed that drivers buy their routes from the company and become independent distributors, but the union fought the proposal as a company device to split the union apart.

Butler also hailed the union's 11-man

bargaining committee, Int'l Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps, who assisted the local during the entire strike, and Winston Livingston, the local's lawyer.

"We also received a good deal of support from the international union and from RWDSU locals and I want to thank them all for their financial and moral support," Butler said.

The negotiations that ended the walk-out, held at the offices of the Federal Mediation Service here, began Aug. 22 and ended Aug. 28. The agreement was ratified the same day and the men returned to work on Aug. 29.

"We will co-operate with the company in trying to make up the sales loss suffered in the past months," Butler said.

The agreement provides wage increases of six cents hourly each year for unskilled workers, four cents an hour each year for craftsmen and 21 cents this year and six cents the following two years for machine adjusters.

Vernors dropped its demand to merge plant classifications, which would have thrown 20 percent of the employees out of work, and it will pay the cost of a hospitalization plan for the Local 297 members.

In turn the union permitted the company to raise the sales quota required for a helper on a truck from 130 cases to 140 cases now and to 145 cases next April.

"The company is introducing two new products on the trucks," Butler said, "and so we believe that everyone will be able to attain the higher quota without much trouble."

The company also won the right to reduce a driver-salesman's route that sells more than 60,000 cases yearly by 10 percent once during the three-year contract. If the company reduces a route, it must pay the routeman half of the commission he lost for a year.

The union agreed that during a strike Vernors may ship other bottlers' products that it has subcontracted out of the Vernors plant; in return Vernors agreed not to attempt to send out its own products during a walk-out.

"This prohibits the company from manufacturing or selling their own products during a strike," Butler said.

Vernors has agreed not to discipline any union members accused of misconduct during the strike, and the union is considering dropping the unfair labor practice charges it filed against Vernors with the NLRB.

## Optical Strike Enters 18th Week In Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Local 853-A's strike against the American Optical Co. here has entered its eighteenth week with no sign of settlement, Pres. L. Earl Disselhorst reported.

"We're going to hang on as long as needed to win this strike," he said.

When the 12 local members struck the shop May 9, the main issue was American Optical's refusal to pay its workers here the same rates as its Chicago employees. The company has since fired five of the strikers, however, and their reinstatement is now the prime issue.

"We reduced our demands to try to settle the strike but the company insists it has replaced some of the workers," Disselhorst said. "The big issue now is to get all our people back and get the scabs out."

Int'l Pres. Max Greenberg is taking part in talks with top management of American Optical in an attempt to end the walk-out.

Disselhorst also said that American Optical has been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Milwaukee on charges of acting in restraint of trade and price-fixing in the sale of eyeglasses. The company's trial will begin Sept. 11.

"This is the company we're dealing with," he said.

The Dubuque shop, one of the company's 200 branches across the country, grinds eyeglasses to optometrists' prescription.



Mrs. Eugene L. Ingles (l.), wife of Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles, and Mrs. Howard Smith, an officer of the Machinists' Auxiliary 361, look over Union Label booth at Ohio State Fair. Thousands of guests at the fair, which was held from Aug. 25 to Sept. 1, visited the booth.

## 3 Hour Strike at Ohio Dairy —3 Beefs Settled in Hurry

LANCASTER, O.—Three strikes is "out" in any league, and three contract violations is "one strike" for members of Local 379's Unit Y, employed at the McClellan Dairy here, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

After the dairy ignored several letters informing it of the violations, unit officers Leo Frazier, chairman, Dick Anderson, vice-chairman and Dan Goss, secretary, called a special membership meeting Aug. 31.

At the meeting the members voted overwhelmingly to strike in order to compel the dairy to live up to its contract, and at 4:30 a.m. Sept. 1 the unit's picketline began marching around the plant.

"The shutdown was total," Ingles said. "Not even the bottle supply truck would cross the picketline."

By 7:30 a.m. McClellan had yielded to

the union:

- The dairy agreed to set aside a \$14 monthly pension contribution for each employee, pending the establishment of a pension plan.
  - Robert Snider, who had bid on one route, was given the route.
  - The dairy will stop subtracting store discounts from the salesmen's total sales in figuring commissions.
- "By 8 o'clock the dairy was a bee-hive of activity and one very weary international representative—namely me—headed home," Ingles said.



Sec.-Treas. Alvin Heaps (2d from l.) and Local 297 Pres. Wally Butler (l.) join American Guild of Variety Artists picketline outside Detroit burlesque theater. AGVA members later returned the favor, joining the picketline that Local 297 had thrown around Vernor's Ginger Ale, Inc.

## Campbell's Soup Talks Due

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local 194 has begun preparing for the opening of its negotiations with the Campbell Soup Co. in the fall, Sec.-Treas. Veronica Kryzan reported.

The local has planned a series of membership meetings for the 2,100 union members employed at Campbell's before the contract talks start.

The main issues in the talks are expected to be increases in wages and hospital and surgical benefits, other fringes, and the establishment of a job-evaluation committee, representing both management and the union, to negotiate higher rates for semi-skilled jobs.

Local Pres. John Gallacher will lead the union's negotiating committee in the talks.



## 2-State Talks At Blue Plate Hitting Snags

ATLANTA, Ga.—Negotiations between Blue Plate Foods and RWDSU Locals 315 and 503, representing 250 employees here and in New Orleans, have made no progress toward a new contract, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

"We met with the company several times but there has been little or nothing offered," Dickinson said.

Local 315 represents 110 Blue Plate employees here and Local 503 bargains for 140 workers in New Orleans. The locals, each of which has a two-year contract expiring Sept. 27, have been negotiating jointly in an attempt to get a single contract or similar agreements. This technique was successfully used in the last contract talks two years ago.

In negotiations held in Atlanta late last month, the union asked for 15 contract changes. Blue Plate responded with four pages of counter-proposals.

### Tough Fight Predicted

Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker said the outlook was not favorable for a speedy settlement.

"We're in negotiations and it looks like we're going to be in negotiations for some time to come," he said.

He said that another factor in the talks is the attitude of Hunt Foods, which bought Blue Plate from the Wesson Oil Co. since the last contract was negotiated.

"There have been changes in the company's policy and it looks like we're in for a rough time," Parker said. "We have to be ready for a fight."

The contract talks are expected to resume in New Orleans Sept. 19 and continue until an agreement is reached.

Blue Plate manufactures a variety of foods, including mayonnaise, peanut butter, oleomargarine, sandwich spreads, jellies and preserves.

The locals' joint negotiating committee at the Atlanta talks included Local 503 Pres. Cliff Hernandez and Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade for the New Orleans workers, and shop chairman Harold Adams, Geneva Thaxton, Ruth Barber, Mose Molloy and Dickinson for the Atlanta employees.

## 15-18c Package Seen at New Shop In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local 261 expects to win a package ranging from 15 to 18 cents an hour for 25 newly-organized employees at the Jefferson Iron & Metal Co., a scrap yard, Org. Bill Langston reported.

"We've negotiated everything but wages," Langston said. "We got health and welfare plan coverage; vacations, which they never had before; we got holidays which they never had before either; and standard grievance, arbitration, seniority and job-bidding provisions."

"If we get a nickel in wages, we figure the package'll be between 15 and 18 cents," he said. The local won recognition after a two-hour strike Aug. 3. Langston is leading a three-man shop committee in the talks.

He also reported that the local won a 4-cent across-the-board increase for 75 employees of the Wimbley-Thomas Hardware Co., a hardware wholesaler.

Shop chairman Charles Pierce, Evey Webb and Charles Jordan, assisted by two other shop members and Langston, bargained for the union.

Forty members of Local 436 employed at W. T. Grant have also won wage increases with the implementation of the higher federal minimums Sept. 3, Langston said.

Members who earned less than \$1 an hour were moved up to the \$1 minimum while workers who were making more than the new minimum got a 5-cent an hour increase.

## The South

# Ala. Council Sweeps Double-Header; Score: 2 Shops, 115 New Members

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council took both ends of an NLRB double-header Sept. 1, bringing 115 new members onto the union's team. The Council won a bargaining election at the Grayson Lumber Co. by a 43 to 21 vote for a start and took the nightcap at the Birmingham Sash and Door Co. by a 29 to 21 score, Org. Bill Langston reported.



READY FOR TALKS: Avon shop committee prepares for negotiations after defeating certification attempt. Left to right are Arnold Brown, Charles Little, Bill Gunter, shop chairman Lester Plott, Estelle Murdock and Ruby McSwain.

Negotiations with both firms are expected to open shortly. Org. Jack Fields headed the Council's drive at both shops, with the assistance of rank-and-file union members.

Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker said the Council was very happy with the election results.

"We're very pleased that the Council's organizing drive has continued to gain momentum," he said. "That's encouraging to us. We're really moving now and we're going to keep it up."



JACK FIELDS

Langston also reported that the Council has two more organizing campaigns going to an NLRB election later this month. The Board has ordered an election among the 23 employees of the Simms Motor Car Co. in Decatur, a Ford dealership, Sept. 16 and an election among the 35 workers of the Seale Lumber Co. here two days later.

Org. J. H. Foster headed the Simms drive and Fields was in charge of the Seale campaign.

"Both of them look real good," Langston said.

He also reported that the union's campaign among 360 workers employed at 20 A&P stores in Jefferson County is moving ahead slowly.

"As the old fellow says, slow but sure," he said.

## Cosmetic Workers Vote Down Attempt to Dump Their Union

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local 315 has beaten a decertification attempt among the 155 employees of the Avon Cosmetics Co. here, and is preparing to negotiate a new contract with the firm, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

The local won an NLRB election Aug. 23 by a vote of 80 to 71, with four ballots challenged.

"I don't think we're going to be faced with the decertification problem again," Dickinson said.

The local won a bargaining election at Avon in July 1960 and signed its first contract two months later. That contract expires Sept. 15. The first bargaining session was held Sept. 1.

"We have quite a bit to cover between now and the 15th," Dickinson said.

The union is seeking equalization of pay rates to end the wide variation in wages for the same work, 40 to 50 cents hourly, that the company has been paying.

"In the first contract some workers won 10½ cents, others 13½ cents and some 16½ cents, but Avon's variations were so wide we weren't able to correct them all at once and I don't know if we can finish the job this time," Dickinson said.

Local 315 has also asked the company

to pay the full cost of the insurance coverage, half of which is now paid by the employees, seven days sick leave yearly and provision for leave of absence for extended illness.

The local's negotiators are Lester Plott, shop chairman, Bill Gunter, Arnold Brown, Charles Little, Ruby Lee McSwain, Estelle Murdock and Dickinson. The committee was elected in July and will serve as the shop's grievance committee as well as its bargaining committee.

Avon, which has several other plants, is the largest cosmetics manufacturer in the country.

### 5c Boost at Gulf Atlantic

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local 315 has won a 5-cent across-the-board wage increase for 25 local members employed at the Gulf Atlantic Warehouse, a cotton compress here, in a new one-year contract, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

The union negotiators were Israel Howard, Andrew Thomas and Dickinson.

## Texas Labor Acts On 'Wetbacks'

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (PAI) — The Texas State AFL-CIO, following action voted at its Galveston convention, has moved to protect the working and living standards of Americans from being undermined by residents of Mexico who have been exploited by some employers in the U.S.

A permanent committee named by State AFL-CIO President H. S. (Hank) Brown met here to outline activities which are intended to stop illegal commuting from Mexico by certain workers who are used by anti-labor American employers to break strikes and to undercut wages and working standards of residents and citizens of the United States.

Such strikebreaking activities are opposed by Mexican labor organizations. Mexican labor leaders previously have made it plain in talks with U.S. leaders that they realize that undermining of standards of workers in the United States would have destructive effects in the long run on the standards of workers in Mexico.

## Local 26 Wins \$22,000 Point at Planters

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26 has won a point worth \$22,000 in recent talks with the Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. here, Pres. Lock Parker reported.

After a meeting with union representatives Aug. 27, Planters agreed to pay 5½ cents an hour for each worker's paid holidays and vacations retroactive to May 1, 1960 into the Local 26 Security Plan. The plan was established on that date. The company had previously claimed it was not required to contribute to the plan for vacations and holidays.

When the plan was set up, Planters agreed to the 5½-cent contribution in lieu of a wage increase, but it had never transmitted the 5½-cents an hour for vacations and holidays to

the plan. By last month, this sum totalled \$15,000.

Parker estimated that the four paid holidays and workers' vacations that fall between last month's agreement and next May 1, when the local's two-year contract expires, will bring an additional \$7,000 into the plan.

Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold hailed the company-union agreement. "This is very important because the money will guarantee the plan a tremendous reserve," he said.

The plan covers 1,500 employees at Planters and at Lummis Peanut Co. here.

The Local 26 negotiators were Vice-Pres. Lee R. Ray, Walter Parker, Windborne Lawrence and Parker.



# Taylor, Pearson Owners Cut Nose to Spite Strikers

By RAY HAYNES

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Despite Local 535's effective boycott of Taylor, Pearson and Carson operations, it is becoming apparent that the company's owner, the giant Booker McConnell Co., has decided to let its business suffer in the province of British Columbia in order to defeat the employees' endeavors for a fair and decent wage settlement.

The company, which also has operations elsewhere in Canada, seems determined to lose business and customers that may never return rather than sit down and effect a settlement with the union.

The strike of 110 union members, which began on July 14, has the full support of the labor movement in British Columbia and as the strike continues more and more of the small service station garagemen have switched their purchasing to other firms under con-

tract to the RWDSU. (Taylor Pearson is a wholesale distributor of auto parts and accessories, radio and tv sets, photo supplies and electronic equipment.)

The 100,000-member B. C. Federation of Labor has issued pamphlets and letters to its affiliates and the general public, urging an intensified boycott campaign.

The latest move by the company has been to hire a non-union gyp truck firm to haul goods from behind the union's picketlines. The firm, Royal City Pick-Up, has gone out of its way to scab the line—advising pickets who attempted to dissuade drivers that "This cartage firm was built on scabbing."

At press time the strikers are still holding firm and are asking for further financial assistance to help them in carrying on this struggle. RWDSU members are urged to keep the regular pay-day contributions rolling in.

In a long distance call, H. Allison, representative of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and

General Workers Union, notified Local 535 that the Taylor Pearson operations in Saskatchewan are now being picketed. Approximately 25 employees of Bowman Bros., a Taylor Pearson operation there, have walked off the job following a dispute on a renewal of agreement.

With the cooperation of the RWDSU in Saskatchewan, it is hoped further pressure can be put to bring both these disputes to a successful conclusion.

Under the direction of the B. C. Federation of Labor, a "Don't Buy B. P. Goodrich" campaign has now branched out to all corners of the province. Thousands of "strikebound" leaflets have gone out in a door-to-door campaign to acquaint the public with the facts in the dispute and urge them to boycott the company's rubber products.

This struggle by four Local 535 members, which began at the same time as the Taylor Pearson strike, deserves the support of all trade unions.

## Garvin's Hardware Strike Solid in Twelfth Week

HAMILTON, Ont.—The strike of 10 members of Local 414 for a first contract at Garvin's Hardware Ltd., a wholesale and retail hardware firm, has entered its twelfth week, it was reported by Int'l Rep. George Spaxman.

"We've been on the line 78 days now," Spaxman said at The Record's presstime. "It's only a small group but everybody's out; not one has gone back."

In spite of an injunction limiting the picketline to one marcher, the line is on the job from 7:45 a.m., 15 minutes before the retail store opens, until 5:30 in the afternoon, half an hour after closing.

Although the company has hired four scabs, the union has estimated that Garvin's business has dropped 75 percent since the strike started. Hamilton Teamsters have refused to cross the Local 414 line and no delivery has been made to the company.

### Want First Contract

The local was certified as bargaining agent for the workers, employed as shipping men and clerks in both the retail and wholesale divisions, on June 1, 1960 and it has been trying to get the first agreement ever since.

"We've gone all through conciliation, as the law requires," Spaxman said. "When the conciliation board report came down, Garvin's ignored it."

He said that one meeting with the company was scheduled last week, but the company did not attend. It sent its lawyer, not to negotiate, but to listen to what the union had to say.

"The meeting lasted 10 minutes and that was it," Spaxman said.

In addition to its general retail hardware business, Garvin's supplies hardware to building contractors for construction projects.

## Jobless Picture: Worse Than '60

OTTAWA (CPA)—The unemployment situation has deteriorated, not improved, during the past year, Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures indicate.

Despite warnings, pleas, demands, by-election defeats and many government statements, there were 24,000 more unemployed at the end of July 1961, than at the end of July 1960.

Nearly 40 percent of those who are out of work and looking for a job have been unemployed for more than three months. A year ago less than 30 percent of the total jobless had been out of work for that long.

In mid-summer, when the economy was supposed to reach a peak of activity, 5.2 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

## Ontario Takes Step Toward 'Portable Pension' System

TORONTO (CPA)—Ontario has taken the first modest step on the road to a compulsory portable pension program. The government's pensions committee has recommended a draft bill which would require every employee in the province with 15 or more employees to establish a pension plan or bring existing plans up to certain standards by January 1, 1965.

The draft bill provides each such employee with the right to carry pension credits from job to job and gives him by age 34 a claim to the entire pension benefits arising from his employer's contributions.

The bill requires employers to maintain a minimum plan which would provide at least a \$40-a-month pension at age 70.

With this floor established, the committee sets out four formulas from which employers may choose. Pensions would obviously vary—depending on annual earnings, length of service and extent of employee sharing in the cost.

The draft bill was prepared after more than a year of study by a six-man government committee on portable pensions headed by Prof. D. C. MacGregor of the University of Toronto and Ontario's Deputy Economics Minister George Gathercole.

Although the committee emphasized in a statement accompanying the bill that it represented only the views of committee members, Premier Leslie Frost has already endorsed it in principle.

Mr. Frost circulated it among other provincial premiers at the recent Charlottetown conference and has hinted he may implement some sections of the bill before 1965.

### Cautious Step Forward

The bill itself is a cautious step forward. Its more severe critics call it timid. Although it extends the area of pension coverage by its compulsory feature for firms with 15 or more employees, it leaves a large section of the province's working population unprotected.

In addition to these and other weaknesses, the committee's pension program contains a fundamental fault which is beyond the committee's power to correct.

The program is confined to one province—a fact that limits its effectiveness. The committee recognizes this fact and expresses the hope that participation by the federal government and other provinces can be obtained.

Even if other provinces follow Ontario's lead and introduce matching portable pension programs on the limited scale suggested by the committee, action by the federal government is the only final answer.

The Canadian Labor Congress has repeatedly called on the federal government to launch such a program.



Jean Pelletier caught a big one.



Henri Letourneau with his catch.

## Pretty Pike Pose for Pictures

WINNIPEG, Man.—The fishing has been pretty good for RWDSU members in the Waterford River, about 20 miles north of here, and Bus. Agent Gordon Ritchie sent along the pictures to prove

it. The group shown with the big northern pike are Dairy Local 755 members—workers at Medco-land and Modern dairies—and their kin.



Left to right, Jean Pelletier, Guy Letourneau, Henri Letourneau and J. Dyck, Modern Dairies engineer, and their huge catch of northern pike.



## feature Section

# THE BOOK THAT ROCKED AMERICA

By JOHN DRURY

"What 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for black slaves, 'The Jungle' did for white slaves of today."

These words of the novelist Jack London, written more than 50 years ago, were recalled by many snowy-haired, retired wage-earners, men who once were "slaves" of intolerable working conditions in American industry, as they noted with much interest that "The Jungle" was recently issued in a new 50-cent paperback edition.

What is the story behind "The Jungle?" Why did this novel about a Chicago stockyards workman explode on the American nation like a bomb, making almost as much history, creating nearly as big a furor, as did Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel about a Negro slave just before the outbreak of the Civil War? How did the book come to be written?

The story of this singular novel, this book that figuratively blew up the Chicago stockyards, begins on an October day in 1904 when a 26-year-old writer from the East named Upton Sinclair arrived in Chicago with the deliberate object of composing a novel about an immigrant worker in the city's stockyards, and thus indirectly, but vividly, exposing working conditions that then existed in the one industry that put Chicago on the map, the meat-packing industry. An idealistic individual, one who felt strongly about social injustices and wrongs being suffered by workingmen, Upton Sinclair had chosen the story-telling method of revealing these shortcomings in our democratic American civilization.

For seven weeks after his arrival in the city that since has been called "Hog Butcher for the World," Sinclair lived among the "wage slaves of the Beef Trust," as he put it.

The first thing he did was to obtain a lunch-box, then he switched his eastern clothes for workmen's overalls and cap. Thus attired, he was not noticed by the bosses in the "Yards" as he went about the pens sharply observing things, getting impressions for the book he was to write. His friends among the workers, taking chances on losing their jobs if discovered, would show him the inside conditions of the plants in Packingtown.

### First-Hand Experiences

When the day was over, Sinclair spent his nights visiting in the run-down homes, cottages and shacks of the "Back-of-the-Yards" neighborhood, listening to the harsh experiences of the workmen, both native and foreign-born.

Soon he had plenty of material on the stockyards, on Packingtown, on the "Back-of-the-Yards" neighborhood, but now he began to worry about creating the characters for his novel. Where would he get his hero? Sinclair was thus absorbed in the problem when, one afternoon while strolling in the neighborhood, he came upon a gay Lithuanian wedding party entering a hall at the rear of a saloon. He stopped to look on, and was invited to join the party. He remained in the festive hall until late that night. It was that wedding party and its Lithuanian groom and bride that not only gave him the opening chapter of "The Jungle" but also its fictionalized hero and heroine—big, strapping Jurgis and winsome, little Ona.

Indignant over what he had seen, heard, felt, tasted, and smelled in the past seven weeks among the abattoirs of Chicago, Sinclair finished his field work, gathered up his notes, and went back East to his country cabin near Princeton, N. J.

It was in that cabin, on Christmas Day, 1904, that Upton Sinclair began writing the novel he entitled "The Jungle." Here he worked steadily on the manuscript for the next nine months. Then the first chapters were printed in serial form in the "Appeal to Reason," with its circulation of 500,000. On the strength of these early chapters, Sinclair began receiving an evergrowing number of letters from all parts of the country.

Reprinted from "The Butcher Workman," monthly magazine of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America.

# THE JUNGLE UPTON SINCLAIR

But some five or six leading publishers whom Sinclair had approached refused to issue "The Jungle" in book form; it was too "hot." Finally, in February, 1906, it was published as a book by Doubleday, Page and Company—but not until after the company had privately sent a lawyer out to Chicago to determine the accuracy of the background material in the novel. The lawyer's findings upheld Sinclair's investigations.

When "The Jungle" appeared in the bookshops of the nation, it became a best-seller almost immediately. It shocked the country. What interested most people about it was its revelation of the unsanitary conditions in which their meats were being prepared and processed. As Sinclair afterward wrote, "I aimed at the public's heart, and by accident I hit it in the stomach." Hundreds of letters protesting these conditions began pouring into the Department of Agriculture, into the White House office of President "Teddy" Roosevelt. The New York newspapers sat up and took notice.

There followed a series of articles in the Saturday Evening Post defending the meat-packing industry and written by J. Ogden Armour, leader of the industry. Sinclair countered with a detailed article on "The Condemned Meat Industry" in Everybody's Magazine, with a circulation almost as large as the Post. Meanwhile, the volume of letters of outrage and protest being sent to the White House and the Department of Agriculture had grown into a tidal wave.

Then came the big explosion. In his usual direct, vigorous and independent way, President Roosevelt summoned the author of "The Jungle" to the White House. They talked about the Chicago meat-packers. At one point, President Roosevelt, according to the author, said, "Mr. Sinclair, I bear no love for those gentlemen, for I ate the meat they canned for the army in Cuba." The result of the meeting was that the President followed Sinclair's suggestion; he appointed a commission of two government officials to make a secret and confidential investigation of Chicago's Union Stockyards and Packingtown.

In the meantime, Sinclair returned to his Princeton farm. A few days later a letter came to him from a

stockyards-worker friend saying that a "leak" had revealed to the packers the President's private investigation, and that they had three shifts on the job, working furiously day and night, cleaning up the abattoirs. Another matter that Sinclair encountered on returning to his Princeton farm was an offer of \$300,000 worth of stock in an independent meat-packing company that a businessman visitor to his farm wanted to organize, a company that would use Sinclair's name and prestige for its products. Sinclair refused. "I have never been sure," he afterward wrote, "whether it was a real offer, or a well-disguised attempt to buy me."

When President Roosevelt's private investigators came back to Washington, they brought to him a report that not only bore out the truth of the material in "The Jungle" but that also astonished the chief executive of the United States. The President's first move was to formulate, with the help of his advisers, the bill that became known as the Meat Inspection Act. As Sinclair tells us, the President wanted to put this bill through Congress "without any fuss," without revealing to the public the contents of the confidential report in his hands. "But the packers themselves prevented this," says Sinclair, "by their intrigues against the bill."

### Sinclair Prevents Cover-up

In view of this situation, fearing that the bill might be defeated in Congress, Sinclair himself made a quick and surprising move. He tipped off the New York Times to two individuals who had accompanied the President's private investigators to Chicago, individuals who were Sinclair's personal representatives on the probing commission. A few days later, the story of what the President's commission found at Chicago was spread out on the front page of the New York Times.

As Sinclair states it: "So Roosevelt had to publish the report, and the truth was out." It came "out" on the front pages of every newspaper in the country. It rocked the nation. In concluding their report, the investigators said: "The whole situation as we saw it in the huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are . . . a constant menace not only to their own health but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them."

As a result of the meat industry explosion touched off by Upton Sinclair's novel, the Meat Inspection Act was quickly passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 1906. Ever since then, watchful, white-aproned inspectors of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry have been stationed in all meat-packing houses, branding approved animal carcasses with the little purple stamp "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Ever since then, too, sanitary and working conditions in the plants are required to meet high scientific and humane standards.

What happened to the author of "The Jungle" after it was all over? For one thing, Sinclair began investigating so many other industries of the nation that President Roosevelt finally sent a private message to the author's New York publisher, saying: "Tell Sinclair to go home and let me run the country for a while." Sinclair's rejoinder was: "But I did not accept the advice." Since 1906, Sinclair has written more than thirty fiction and non-fiction books, most of them published by himself, and nearly all of them dealing with what he felt were unfair working conditions in various American industries. One of his books, "Dragon's Teeth," won the Pulitzer prize for literature in 1943. His last volume, "Return of Lanny Budd," was published in 1953.

Earlier a nominee of the Socialist party for various offices, Upton Sinclair received the Democratic nomination for governor of California in 1934, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. He is now in his eighty-third year, and lives at Buckeye, Arizona. As for "The Jungle," after the passage of half-a-century, it remains a vital book. Although the conditions it exposed were corrected long ago, Sinclair's book, as one critic recently said, "is now seen as the one great novel about the back of the yards."



# PHOTO CONTEST

## winners all!

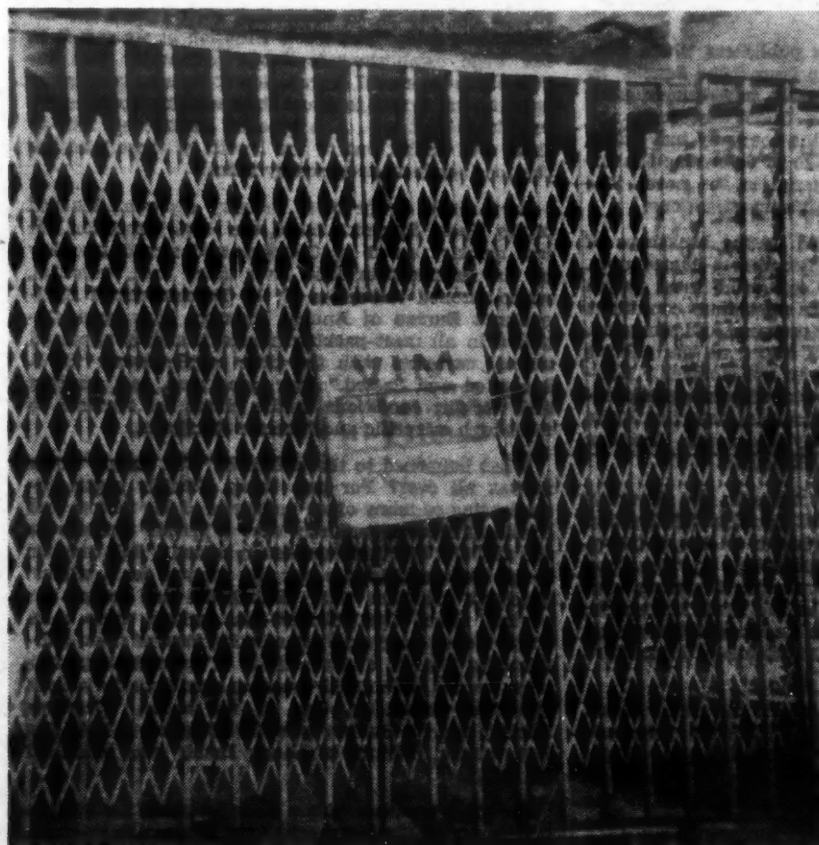
By SHEILA M. SINGER

Here is another fine group of prize-winners in The Record's popular Photo Contest. The talented snapshooters are Walter J. Heinz of Long Island City, N.Y. (Local 1199), Alex Finkelstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (District 65), and George Kensley of Reedsville, Ohio (Local 21). They will each receive a check for \$5 and will be eligible for the \$25 grand prize to be announced in the October 8 issue of The Record.

We hate to do it, but we have to announce the closing date of the Photo Contest. The next issue of The Record (dated September 24) will be the last one in which the \$5 prize-winning pictures will appear. In order to meet our deadline, your entries must be in this office by Monday, September 18. Send your photos (black-and-white only, up to five) to Photo Contest, RWDSU Record, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N.Y. And hurry!



Walter J. Heinz of Local 1199 waited patiently until he got exactly the photo he wanted. He writes, "I watched this bird land from a distance of about 20 feet. After pre-focusing my camera I approached slowly. At about 8 feet the bird spread its wing for the take-off. I just caught it."



One picture is worth a thousand words. Alex Finkelstein of District 65 tells the story of his union's strike against Vim stores in May. A locked gate, a sign, and the absence of people—these simple elements tell a complete news story in symbolic form.



Splashing is twice as much fun with two in the tub! George Kensley of Local 21 knows a good subject for a memorable photo when he sees one. His children's bright faces remind us that youngsters are nearly always doing something that would make a wonderful photograph.





**MARGARET MEAD**, world-famous anthropologist, was interviewed recently on television by NBC's Pauline Frederick on the problems confronting working women, particularly those who have children. Reprinted here are excerpts from that interview.

# WOMAN'S PLACE

at home or on the job?

## AN INTERVIEW WITH MARGARET MEAD

**Q.** Let's consult one of America's most distinguished authorities on the changing role of men and women in this and other cultures—Doctor Margaret Mead. Doctor Mead, of course, the first question I want to ask you is this—are working women really needed, or are they just taking jobs away from men?

**A.** They're very badly needed. The period when women take jobs away from men is in a society of scarcity. We are an affluent society—we need every educated person—every trained person that we've got—and we especially need people in the jobs that women fill—teachers, nurses. We haven't nearly enough of them. We can spare women, during the period when they have little children, to stay at home and look after the children. But we need them, and we need them to come back. And it's very important that we shouldn't hamper them or mutilate them in any way, so that we can't use them later.

**Q.** Just what is the effect on the children of these working mothers, who are away from home while they're growing up?

**A.** It isn't good for children to have no one at home—for whatever reason. If the mother goes out of the home, somebody else has to come in when the children are little. Little children are a twenty-four hour job, but the question of whether she's working or not isn't the point. If she's working she has to replace herself carefully and if she's away from home for an hour, she ought to replace herself—if they're little. It isn't the working that matters. Unless she and her husband think there's something wrong with her working and then, of course, the children will pick it up, too.

**Q.** Does this mean that you feel that the husband and wife have to agree that it's all right for the woman to work?

**A.** Yes, because it's part of family life. If you get married and decide to have a family then this is a responsibility for both husband and wife. He consults her about his job and where he'll go and she has a big say in it.

**Q.** Could a mother's job become a threat to the marriage, or is that just an excuse that sometimes is given for deeper problems?

**A.** A mother's job is a threat to a marriage if she has to do two jobs, while her husband does one. And this is equally true with many women who don't have jobs today—who have to work so hard that it's a real threat to the marriage also.

**Q.** Well, would there be a threat from the fact that a woman who goes out to work might become a female tiger? Is there a danger that a woman's appeal is lost as far as her husband is concerned when she becomes a business woman?

**A.** If we build our society on an appeal of women because they're helpless and can't do anything outside the home and say that this is feminine, then of course, anything else they do becomes unfeminine. But we train our girls the way we train boys. We expect them to be able to work if their husbands are ill. We expect them to be able to work if they're deserted. We expect them to be able to work and care for the children if their husbands die. And then we suddenly want them to put on an enormous act of being helpless little wallflowers in between catastrophes and disasters and when the family needs something.

**Q.** Well, doesn't this mean that the male ego needs some training and adjustment to a woman's going out to work?

**A.** I don't like training people in adjustment very much, but I'd like to have a society in which men's sense of themselves didn't depend on denigrating and lowering women in some way.

**Q.** Well, are you saying that being housekeepers and homemakers is not as important as going out to work?

**A.** No. Being a real homemaker is a really important thing if a woman can do it well. And I think we're a rich enough society, so we ought to be able to let every mother of little children stay home if she wants to. But at present we've two million fatherless families where women have to go to work.

**Q.** Dr. Mead, do you think that men should come to recognize that doing housework on their part is not beneath them and that they should be more understanding of the working woman by learning to do more things around the house and not feeling that this is something that they shouldn't be doing, that it's beneath them?

**A.** It's one solution if a husband and wife decide together that they want to do more. That means have more children, or have a more complicated house, or have the wife work. Then she couldn't possibly manage alone. Then he should be willing to help. But I think we're asking too many men, today, to do too much housework in homes where wives aren't working.

**Q.** Doctor Mead, what steps can a woman take to help resolve the conflicts within her, in trying to be a working mother?

**A.** She has to get rid of the idea, for one thing, that it's her money when she goes out to work. She must go out as a member of a family, or stay in as a member of a family. Also, she must have some one to replace her in the care of her children. And she's got to be willing to pay for that care and get good care for her children. Otherwise, she will be miserable and unhappy and she ought to be.

**Q.** Do you feel a woman can really run a household and work at the same time?

**A.** It takes a lot of extra energy. There are parts of this country where she can't get any help. And, if she and her husband decide they want to have a great number of small children, then she may have to decide to stay home and look after them for a long, long time because there is not an unlimited number of people who can do two jobs and do them well.

**Q.** And there would have to be help from the husband in the chores.

**A.** Or some responsible other woman to replace her.

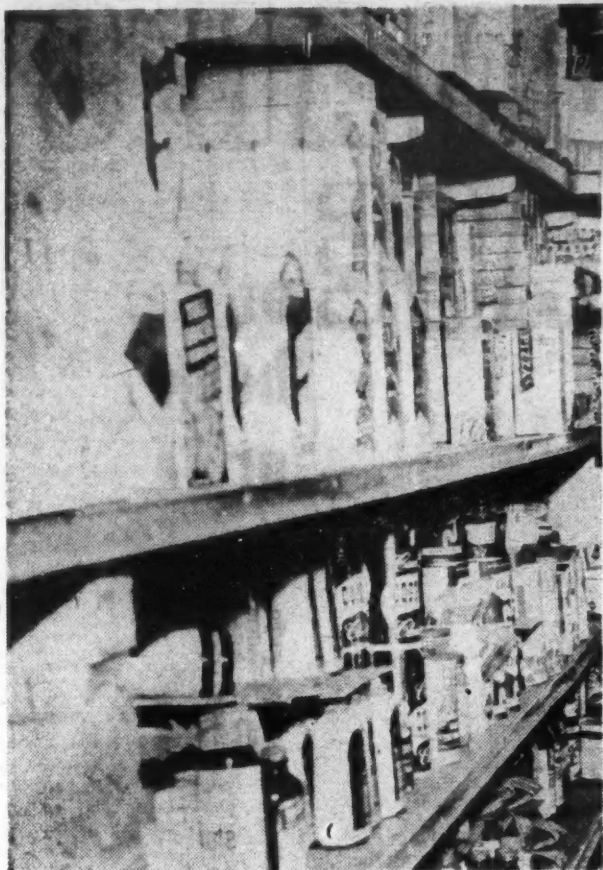
**Q.** Yes—a mother substitute.

**A.** Not so much a mother substitute. A mother can be a mother in the evening. What you need is a cook substitute and a scrub woman substitute and a laundress substitute and a floor waxer substitute.

**Q.** Doctor Mead, a final question. Wouldn't it be better for some families and for some children to have their mothers go to work and let some one else take care of them during the day?

**A.** Yes, because I think it's important for all children, that their fathers and their mothers do the things that they can do best. And if mothers are trained to do something elaborate or complicated or different from housework and feel unhappy at home and do it badly, it's better for the mother to be doing the things she does well and let some one else do the housework. Because, after all, the world at present needs every trained person to make their optimum contribution to the world and their children will be better off if they do.





# how packaging cheats the consumer



## A Writer-Housewife Tells Senators Some Homey Truths

By MARYA MANNES

My name is Marya Mannes. I am a writer and a housewife. As a writer I sell words and ideas. They are not packaged. The buyer can see exactly what they are and pay what he thinks they are worth. As a housewife I buy what is sold to me. It is packaged. I buy it on faith.

That is why, these days, the word consumer is sometimes spelled s-u-c-k-e-r.

And that is why I stand before this committee of the Senate not as a writer but as a sucker—one of millions who wonders why so much money drains out of the food-bag and the handbag every week, and who then forget about it.

That great American institution, the super-markets—those gleaming palaces of convenience and bounty—have come to be the greatest exercise in planned confusion since the bazaars of Samarkand. If you don't believe me, climb into my push-cart and come around with me, shelf by shelf.

Need some applesauce for the baby? Pick up a few of Brand A's new jars. They look just like the old ones. They cost the same. But do you know that the new jar has only seven and a half ounces of applesauce while the old one had seven and three-quarters ounces? NO? You mean you didn't LOOK at that fine print with your glasses? Now, how about some breakfast food? Well, Brand B's old box contained six biscuits and weighed six ounces, but when you open the new box which is exactly the same size, you'll find only five ounces of biscuits—a drop in contents of about sixteen per cent.

Oh, sure, they tell you what's inside the jar or box, but you need a slide-rule to figure out the difference. And what housewife with a kid inside the cart and one at her heels can spare the time?

This is confusion number one: to make you think you're getting the same value in the same box at the same price when you're actually getting less. If you complain, the manufacturers say that they're saving you a price-raise by reducing the contents. Can you beat it?

Confusion number two is in sizes. Know the difference between Giant and Jumbo? Between two-ounce and BIG two-ounce? Between a quart and a FULL quart? What's a TALL 24-inch? What does Extra Long mean? Who's kidding who? And what's the matter with simple sizes, like a pint or two pints or a quart or two quarts? I'll tell you what's the matter. They're too easy to figure. You might know what you were getting. And that goes for the Economy Size too. What economy? If you stop to figure it out, half the time the price per unit remains exactly the same regardless of size, and you save nothing. It just seems economic to us suckers.

Now, let's stop at detergents, where the Giant sizes are. Well, with a box of Brand C, Giant means three pounds, five and one-half ounces, but with brand D, Giant means three pounds one and one-fourth ounces—but both boxes look the same size and cost the same price—77 cents. Are the ingredients of the one so superior to the ingredients in the other that four ounces don't matter? And how do you know it, anyway?

Let's move next door to the All-Purpose liquid cleaners. With 69 cents you can buy one quart of Brand E, or 1 pint, 12 fluid ounces of Brand F. The shapes are slightly different, but they look the same size. Do you know where the four ounces go? Do you care?

### Manufacturers Brainwash Consumers

Want some soap pads? Well, you can buy a box of Brand G or a box of Brand H for 13 cents, but unless you turn the box upside down and use your bi-focals, you won't know that there are only four pads of Brand G compared to five pads of Brand H. Care about one less pad? Half the time, the quantity of such products is printed in very small type or in a color that merges in the background. Sometimes it's even printed UNDERNEATH the flap, and you can't see it until you open it. Do you see it even then?

Now, you would think that if packages were different sizes, they'd contain different amounts, but that's because you're congenitally dumb. Brand I, a table salt, is in a box one inch taller than Brand J, another table salt, but each has exactly one pound and ten ounces in them. And how are you to know if the first box is slightly thinner than the second one? Where was your tape measure?

Then there are the simple devices of not really filling the box or bottle. You open up a cereal, say, and you find an inch or more space on the top—slack-filled, it's called. Or the liquid has an inch or more empty space above it. And there's the business of using paper to wrap around crackers or soap and fill the loose space. The manufacturers will, of course, claim these are necessary for safe handling and so forth. But we're paying enough for outer space not to have to pay for inner space, too.

Then there are all those lovely phrases like the New, the Improved, the Activated, the Super and so forth. Don't they give you the impression that you were getting a better product, justifying a higher price? Well, half the time you aren't. These words are like the bells the scientists ring to make dogs salivate. You see the word "New" and you reach for it.

For now, you see, there is no salesman any more to tell you what you are getting. In supermarkets, the package is the salesman. The more space he takes up on the shelf—that's the reason for Giant and Jumbo, not economy—the louder his letters scream at you, the sooner you'll notice him. But while he shouts "Buy me!" at you, he also talks double talk out of the side of his mouth. And while you put him in your cart, he picks your pocket.

Why? Because you're dumb? Because you're gullible? Because you're careless? Some of us are all of these. But most of us are simply too busy or too tired or too harassed to take a computer, a slide-rule, and an M.I.T. graduate to market and figure out what we're buying.

And the makers of the goods we buy know this. In fact they know far more about us than we know about them. They have spent millions of dollars studying us—the consumer. They know what colors and what sizes and what shapes and what words we go for.

### Detective Work Needed to Find Label

Compared to them the Big Brother in George Orwell's "1984," who knows all and sees all, is a piker. The Big Brothers in our society today are not government dictators—they are the sellers and their brainwashing handmaidens, the behavioral scientists.

Together, and under the banner of free choice and open competition, they have made us believe that we are getting what we pay for. Their purpose is that innocent goal of free enterprise—to make an extra buck. But when their profit becomes our loss, how innocent is that goal? And what is our loss?

Not much, you may say. An ounce here, a cent there, and what real difference does it make? Most of us have learned to accept the added charges of packing and advertising and distribution along with the product. But must we pay for deception too?

Just take one figure—baby foods again. Remember the brand where you paid the same price as you used to but got a quarter ounce less food? Well, if your baby ate four jars of this applesauce or carrot puree a day, he would eat twenty-four pounds less food per year—without your knowing it. Do you care? Does it matter?

Maybe it doesn't. We are a spoiled and lazy and wasteful people, our pay checks were never higher and so what—that's the way business is done. A little less applesauce, a few less crackers, a few more pennies here and there—who cares?

But it isn't a question of applesauce. It's a question of morality. Little deceptions of single consumers can add up to a mighty deception of a whole people. You may only lose a penny here and there—but the loss in dollars sustained daily by American consumers who pay for more than they get is estimated to be greater than the staggering amount we forfeit to crime and corruption.

But it's not sensational. It doesn't hit the headlines. And who is going to bring it to your attention? The press which depends on advertising? Television which owes its existence to products? The makers of the products? As Eliza Doolittle said in "My Fair Lady," "not bloody likely!"

But we, the public, have got to want to know the score. If we don't care, nobody else will care. Dishonest practices, because they succeed, will drive out honest practices, because they don't. In the end, our condition depends entirely on us. And I think at last we may be beginning to realize it.

The murmur of rebellion against these wide-spread deceptions and confusions in packaging is swelling daily. People are bringing their slide-rules to market, they are taking a good look at what the package says and what it holds, they are beginning to write protests to the manufacturers who manipulate them. But still not enough.

So far the manufacturers guilty of these deceptions are not the majority; yet among them are some of the most respected brand-names in the business. They will, of course, deny deliberate deception and produce any number of reasons which they consider both valid and legal for packaging and labelling as they do. But the evidence stands and the confusion mounts.

Ladies and gentlemen—consumers—we ARE being kidded. In the days of McCarthy, Elmer Davis said of those who tried to confuse our thinking, "Don't let them scare you." Today I would like to say of those who try to confuse our buying and our values, "Don't let them kid you." And I kid you not.



## The Newburgh Story:

### Harassing the Afflicted



## How a City's 'Tough' Attitude on Relief Victimizes the Poor

By LEO PERLIS, Director  
AFL-CIO Community Service Activities

Home relief is the last resort against hunger, disease and crime. It is the ultimate response of a humane but competitive society which recognizes that not all can win the race. In a competitive society—not unlike a horse race—only some win, some show and some place. The rest lose.

Shall we shoot them?

I suppose there wouldn't be much need for general public assistance if we had a prosperous economy with full employment and a comprehensive social insurance program for everybody, including coverage for medical care, hospitalization, disability, unemployment, old age, etc.

The fact is that in this type of welfare state there would be no real need for public welfare.

But we don't have a welfare state—not in the United States, not in New York State and not in Newburgh.

And so we need a public assistance program.

The purposes of such a program are best described by the Pennsylvania Public Assistance Law:

"... to provide financial help for needy persons in such a way and manner as to encourage self-respect, self-dependency and the desire to be a good citizen and useful to society."

And this is exactly what City Manager Joseph Mitchell and his associates in Newburgh are, unwittingly perhaps, attempting to destroy.

The fact is that Newburgh's 13 points are a hoax and a complete denial of basic human rights.

The fact is that the Newburgh rulings express perfectly the code of the know-nothings.

The fact is that Newburgh's program would not save, in the long run, one cent of the taxpayer's money and would contribute, instead, to misery, disease, crime and juvenile delinquency.

The fact is that as bad as U.S. public assistance laws and standards are, Newburgh's 13 points succeed in making them worse.

### The Program and the Results

Let us take a look at Newburgh's 13 point program:

1. "All cash payment . . . shall be issued in voucher form henceforth."

This was tried in other places over the years, and it hasn't worked. This ruling fosters suspicion, denies self-respect and encourages chiseling all around.

2. "All able-bodied adult males on relief . . . are to be assigned . . . for work."

This is tantamount to forced labor on jobs which may not be suitable, on jobs which may be on strike, at wages which may be substandard, without procedures and guarantees for collective bargaining, the handling of grievances and appeals.

3. "All recipients . . . who are offered a job but refuse it, regardless of the type of employment involved, are to be denied relief."

This is forced labor.

4. "All mothers of illegitimate children . . . should they have any more children out of wedlock, shall be denied relief."

This is visiting the sins of the fathers and mothers

upon their children. It would use relief as an instrument of private morality instead of public need.

5. "All applicants for relief who have left a job voluntarily . . . shall be denied relief."

How about lockouts? How about strikes? How about those who are forced to quit?

6. "The allotment for any one family unit shall not exceed the take home pay of the lowest paid city employee with a family of comparable size. Also, no relief shall be granted to any family whose income is in excess of the latter figure."

It is a bare subsistence in any case, and how about large families with many children?

7. "All files of all Aid to Dependent Children cases are to be brought to the office of the corporation counsel for review monthly. All new cases . . . will be referred to the corporation counsel prior to certification of payment."

Why? Is a lawyer more equipped to handle human need than a social worker?

8. "All applicants for relief who are new to the city must show evidence that their plans in coming to the city involved a concrete offer of employment, similar to that required of foreign immigrants."

A relief recipient in Newburgh is not only not human, as per Mr. Mitchell's regulations, but now he is not even an American. He is just a foreigner who, I suppose, is not human in the first place—as any vocal know-nothing will be only too pleased to tell you.

9. "Aid to persons except the aged, blind and disabled shall be limited to three months in any one year."

How about the needy who are not old and the hungry who are not blind? I suppose this is to permit the bureaucrat to decide when a person is hungry. In fact, the decision is already made: It is Mr. Mitchell's wish that a person must not be in need after three months of Mr. Mitchell's largesse.

10. "All recipients who are not . . . incapacitated, shall report to the Department of Public Welfare monthly for a conference regarding the status of their case."

Would it not be more productive if qualified social welfare personnel were to visit all recipients in their homes and help rehabilitate them and train them and get them on their feet again with a job and a home? Or has this rule been devised in anticipation of Mr. Mitchell's later pronouncements about fingerprinting and photographing relief recipients—as if the 13 original rulings were not humiliating enough to them.

11. "Once the budget for the fiscal year is approved by the council, it shall not be exceeded by the Welfare Department unless approved by council for supplemental appropriation."

This is a good administrative gimmick—and the courts will have to rule whether it is a good legal gimmick—to block relief appropriations, especially of an emergency nature.

12. "There shall be a monthly expenditure limit on all categories of welfare aid."

Newburgh obviously can foresee something which most of us cannot, namely what the future will bring in terms of human need caused by possible unemployment, labor-management conflict or natural disaster.

13. "Prior to certifying or continuing any more aid to Dependent Children cases, a determination shall be made as to the home environment. If the home environment is not satisfactory, the children in that home

shall be placed in foster care in lieu of welfare aid to the family adults."

Who would break up families? Who would take children from their mothers? Qualified and professional trained social workers, or the kind of non-professional, thought-controlled investigators Mr. Mitchell wants? And what about the needy family adults after the children are removed? Shall they be left to starve?

These are just a few comments about Mr. Mitchell's 13 points. Much more can be said against them. Still, it is a sad commentary that so much has been said already and so much more must be said about this Newburgh nonsense.

And yet to many people, as we all know, Newburgh's program makes sense. This is true for these reasons:

• People generally really don't like to pay taxes, and public relief (more than crime, disease, ignorance and delinquency) has been equated in the public mind with higher taxes.

• People who generally have to work for everything don't really like to see anybody get something for nothing—especially at their expense. Here the image is not of distressed human beings in need but of shiftless, lazy, good-for-nothing chiselers.

• And there are people who fear and hate the foreigner and the stranger—foreign because he is a New Yorker, perhaps, and not a Newburgher; strange because he is a Negro, perhaps, and not white. The simple story of the simoleon is that it is the Puerto Rican or the Mexican or the Negro, etc., who manages to get on the relief rolls.

This, of course, is not always true—not even in Newburgh where 60 percent of all relief recipients are white. Even then, they usually fail to add that the large percentage of Negroes on public welfare rolls is often due largely to economic, educational and political discrimination practiced against them by the very whites who shout loudest about the high percentage of Negroes on relief rolls.

### What Price 'Economy'?

The demagogues and the know-nothings talk all about the "chiselers" and the "free loaders"—of whom there are some here as elsewhere, but who constitute, statistically, a minor part of the total problem—but they say nothing about the hard-core family which, as the social scientists have shown, is the real source of the public welfare problem. In addition to general unemployment, joblessness caused by automation, lack of education and vocational skills, it is the emotionally ill family which causes our relief rolls to swell. Here the dependency needs of the father and mother are passed on to their children and their children's children in an endless chain of continuing frustration and defeat.

In addition to a full employment economy, adequate social insurance and the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination, what we really need, as a last bulwark against hunger and starvation in a competitive society, is a sane and sensible public assistance program and standards which would help people help themselves.

To say that Mr. Mitchell's program is not constructive would be the understatement of our day. It is punitive, medieval and inhuman.

What we need is neither a hard policy nor a soft policy but a just policy.





## '287' Credit Union Corrects The Record

To the Editor:

I read with great interest your article on Credit Unions published in The Record of Aug. 27. The article states that Local 1125 has the oldest Credit Union in the RWDSU, founded in 1940.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that Local 287's Retail Shoe Employees Federal Credit Union was chartered in 1936 and up to the present time has loaned out over \$1½ million. Our membership grows continuously.

**JACK M. MALTZ, Treas.**  
Retail Shoe Employees Credit Union  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Says Wagner Should Curb Evil Landlord

In the New York Times of Aug. 24, I read a statement by Mayor Wagner to the effect that he is seeking a "bill of rights for tenants." He implies that it lies with the state legislature to create laws which can deal effectively with landlord violations: namely to provide the Magistrate's court with more power in housing violation cases.

I agree that this problem is an exceedingly vital one because I have always felt that the average landlord literally gets away with murder—and I mean actual murder. When a landlord refuses to maintain a fire-escape that may collapse when it is needed, when he allows tenants to go without heat or hot water, thus causing illness which may lead to the curtailment of a person's life—this is murder, although not as sensational

as in an outright killing with a gun or knife.

Now, the Mayor seems to be getting the backing of a good deal of labor in his candidacy for a new term. I think labor is making a mistake—I have rarely seen a more inefficient and corruption-ridden regime than the present one.

Therefore, I write to you to ask whether the mayor is being honest in laying the blame on the legislature for inability to properly control landlords. Can't the city pass the necessary laws?

**RUBIN LISHINSKY**  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Hits Use of Religion By Politicians

To the Editor:

It is not surprising that the religious issue has come up in the New York Mayorality primary campaign. I am of the opinion that when the candidates are picked, the first thought in the mind of those who choose the candidates is, "How many votes can he corral from this or that religious and ethnic group?" Of course we assume that ability also counts, but that becomes secondary when listening to the opponents.

Is it any wonder that when candidates become desperate, the religious and ethnic appeal starts cropping up? It's only human to do that, because blood is thicker than water. Therefore, I feel when those issues do come up the candidates should cold-shoulder the ethnic and religious issues. They becloud the real problems in our city and also make the voter feel he is in a cloud.

**IRVING ROSENKRANZ**  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Applauds Article On 'Double Standard'

To the Editor:

Thank you for printing the wonderful article, "Social Progress and the Profit Motive" by Rep. Joseph E. Karth, Democrat of Minnesota, in the Aug. 27 issue of The Record. I do hope it was read by all subscribers, and if possible, by many more people.

It takes courage to write about or discuss anything that is not popular. Rep. Karth has a lot of valor in pointing out the failure of the American press to question the patriotism of the industrialists and manufacturers who shut their plants and factories leaving thousand of workers who helped to make them rich unemployed while they go off to foreign lands in search of cheaper labor and bigger profits, not caring what happens to our economy.

But when the workers go out on strike to try to gain a few cents more, then they cry inflation.

**KATIA SPELOTTI**  
Forest Hills, N. Y.

## Question and Answer On Encyclopedias

(The following letter was addressed to Sidney Margolius.)

It is always with great interest that I read your columns on consumer problems. In reference to your column on encyclopedia buying, you mention a particular encyclopedia, as one of the two best produced for children, but you do not mention the name.

We would greatly appreciate your telling us what encyclopedia is most suitable for a boy of 11 going into the sixth grade.

And is it possible at all to have one encyclopedia serve our daughter, a college student, and the boy?

**BEN SCHECTER**  
Bronx, N. Y.

Editor's note: Mr. Margolius says that the World Book and Compton's Encyclopedia are rated by the Hart Chart and many librarians as very good for children. The Hart Chart describes them as suitable for the whole family, but adds that their value for the college student may be limited depending on the student's particular requirements. Leading adult encyclopedias include the Americana, Collier's and Britannica.

## What Can Be Done About War Threat?

To the Editor:

The Russians are poisoning the atmosphere with new atom bomb tests; and now our government is going to do the same, provoked by Mr. Khrushchev's announcement that he is ending the moratorium. And day by day the Berlin crisis grows, with nuclear warfare at our doorsteps.

It is simply inconceivable to me that the needs and desires of the billions who inhabit the earth—you, me, the Russians, French, Chinese, etc.—can be flouted so easily by the rulers of nations.

Right now, no leader in any nation can guarantee that we will live out our lives. And the odds against our kids are greater. The smell of war is in the air, as Nehru said.

What can the average individual do about all this? I admit that I have no idea, and will welcome any constructive suggestion.

**ARNOLD ROSE**  
New York City

# How to Hold Down Your Family Food Budget

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**  
Consumer Expert for The Record

Storm signals are warning that working families are in for a spell of higher food prices. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale index recently hit a four-months' peak. The BLS wholesale food index has bounced up almost 2 percent in one month.

Rising meat prices are the special problem. Meat takes 25 percent of your food money. But milk and eggs have gone up too, and now the bread manufacturers say they may have to boost their prices again.

How much should it cost you to feed your family? Based on BLS estimates updated for current prices, a family of four, with a boy of 13 and a girl of 8, can have nourishing meals for about \$34 a week or \$147 a month (figure 4 and 1/3 weeks in a month). These won't be the most luxurious meals, but not the lowest-cost possible either. A family that makes a point of careful meal planning and shopping can beat even these moderate figures.

In general, you can figure that if you can feed a family of these ages for about \$1.20 a day per person you're doing reasonably well. However, costs vary sharply with children's ages. "Food and Home Notes," distributed by the U.S. Agriculture Department, estimates these moderate weekly food costs for children: 1-3 years, \$4.60; 4-6, \$5.70; 7-9, \$6.80; 10-12, \$8.20; teen-age girls, \$8.70; boys, 13-15, \$9.60; and 16-19, \$11.20.

If you've got teen-agers, especially boys, you've got a special food bill problem: a 14-year-old boy eats as much as his dad.

If you estimate a food budget for your family on this basis, you also should adjust it for the number of people in a family. For a family of only three people, add five percent per person. For a family of five, subtract 5 percent per person, and for six, subtract 10. That's because large families have a chance to save through buying in quantity and having less waste.

Here are several points we'd like to suggest for keeping down your food bills in this period of high prices:

**USE THE SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM:** Parents who have compared costs say they can't prepare comparable lunches for the price—typically 30 to 35 cents—charged for lunches served by many schools. If your own school isn't participating in this program (partly financed by surplus foods contributed by the Federal Government) it's worth asking school authorities about the possibilities, or at least the likelihood of joining the special milk program, if it doesn't have even this.

The school lunch program has grown to the point where nearly one-third of all school children now use it. It's been especially popular in the South and Midwest, but has been used in the Northeast and Far West. It's used heavily in distressed areas

where people must save on food, like West Virginia. There two out of five children get the school lunch and some of the kids are said to bring some of the lunch home too.

A typical (Type A) lunch is usually a complete meal consisting of a half-pint of milk plus meat or other protein food, fruits and vegetables, bread or rolls and butter or margarine.

The special milk program is operated by State agencies. It supplies extra milk for children whether they use the school lunch program or not, at special low prices.

**LOW-COST, HIGH-VALUE FOODS:** Several reasonably-priced foods are especially high in nourishment. One is non-fat milk powder. In baking and cooking, add extra dry milk to improve nutrition. Cakes and cookies supplemented this way also have better flavor and texture.

You can also add extra milk powder to make high-protein soups, chowders, stews, patties, omelets, custards and other desserts.

One of the easiest ways to use dry skim milk is simply to mix it into regular milk for a drink that has excellent flavor, and gives you more protein, minerals, and vitamins than regular milk.

Another cost cutter is evaporated milk for cooking.

Other low-cost, high-value foods include canned corned beef and corned hash; variety meats, dried fruits (rich in iron too); peas, lentils and beans. Oatmeal is not only a high nourishment, low-cost cereal but also a money-saving meat extender. Vegetables generally inexpensive for their high food value include carrots, kale, collards, spinach, green cabbage.

Broilers have become quite a food bargain because of heavy supply, and also because they have become the supermarkets' favorite price leader, often offered at or near wholesale prices. Broilers are especially cheap in the Fall.

In meats in general, Carlton Wright, marketing specialist at Cornell University, reports that beef prices decline through the fall and winter and usually reach their seasonal low in March; pork reaches its low price for the year in December through February; and veal prices often decline in the Spring.

**BUY LARGER MEAT CUTS:** You can save an average of 14 percent by buying stores' own brands, and another 17 percent, on the average, by buying large sizes of packaged foods.

This saving applies to meat and poultry too. The whole ham often sells for less than the total of its parts, the New York State Extension Marketing Service points out. The whole broiler generally costs less per edible pound than chicken by the parts. A whole leg of lamb is more economical than parts and can be prepared by the butcher so you'll have three meals out of it (lamb steaks, center roast and lamb stew or curry from the shank). Other major cuts also save money and can be packaged for separate meals.



# lighter side of the record



—Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

## MODERN ABCs

By JANE GOODSELL

A is for Abnormal which everybody is but you.

B is for Bathroom which everybody pounds on the door of when you are in it.

C is for Charge Account which is a handy way to buy things without money.

D is for Debt which is easier to get into than out of.

E is for Embarrass which is what children do to parents and parents do to children.

F is for Furniture which women enjoy moving from one place to another.

G is for Glands which is what people who are too fat blame it on.

H is for Heredity which means that Junior was born stubborn.

I is for Income Tax which is why Daddy is so crabby in April.

J is for Jelly which children like sandwiches made out of peanut butter and.

K is for Knees which women's dresses show a lot of lately.

L is for Landslide which politicians love to win elections by.

M is for Mess which things are always getting into.

N is for No which it is sometimes hard to know when to say.

O is for Old Fashioned which all children think their parents are very.

P is for Pretty Soon which is when children are going to clean up their rooms.

Q is for Quit which is best to do when

you're ahead.

R is for Rake which is a good thing not to leave upturned in a dark driveway.

S is for Sap which people lie awake nights wondering how they could have been such a.

T is for Thin which everybody wants to be more so.

U is for Unreasonable which other people often are.

V is for Vitamins which foods nobody likes are full of.

W is for Wavy which you are lucky if your hair is naturally.

X is for X, the answer you can't figure out in your son's algebra assignment.

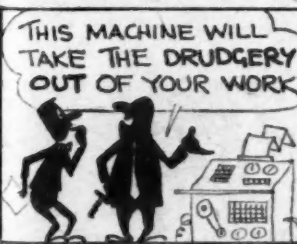
Y is for Yehudi Menuhin whom few children who practice the violin turn out to be.

Z is for Zipper which, when it is on the back of your dress, it is handy to have a husband around.

## Comedy Corner



"Jones spent his vacation this year fixing things around the house!"



...GIVING YOU MORE TIME FOR LEISURE AND RELAXATION....



## Shopping Around

By Rolfe



"It's just what I need to keep me from getting too much sun!"

## Life With The Rimples

By Les Carroll



## A PAGE FROM HISTORY

### SIT-DOWN STRIKE





# 200,000 MARCH



CLOWN CAPERS enlivened Local 1-S contingent along line of march, and at reviewing stand (above). Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg (in stands) is flanked by '1-S' Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein (below) with other '1-S' members.

**N**EW YORK CITY's biggest Labor Day Parade marched up Fifth Avenue Sept. 5 in blistering 94 degree heat and suffocating humidity, but the estimated 206,000 participants were proud of this powerful demonstration of labor's strength. Some 521 local unions participated in the parade which included 200 bands and 150 floats.

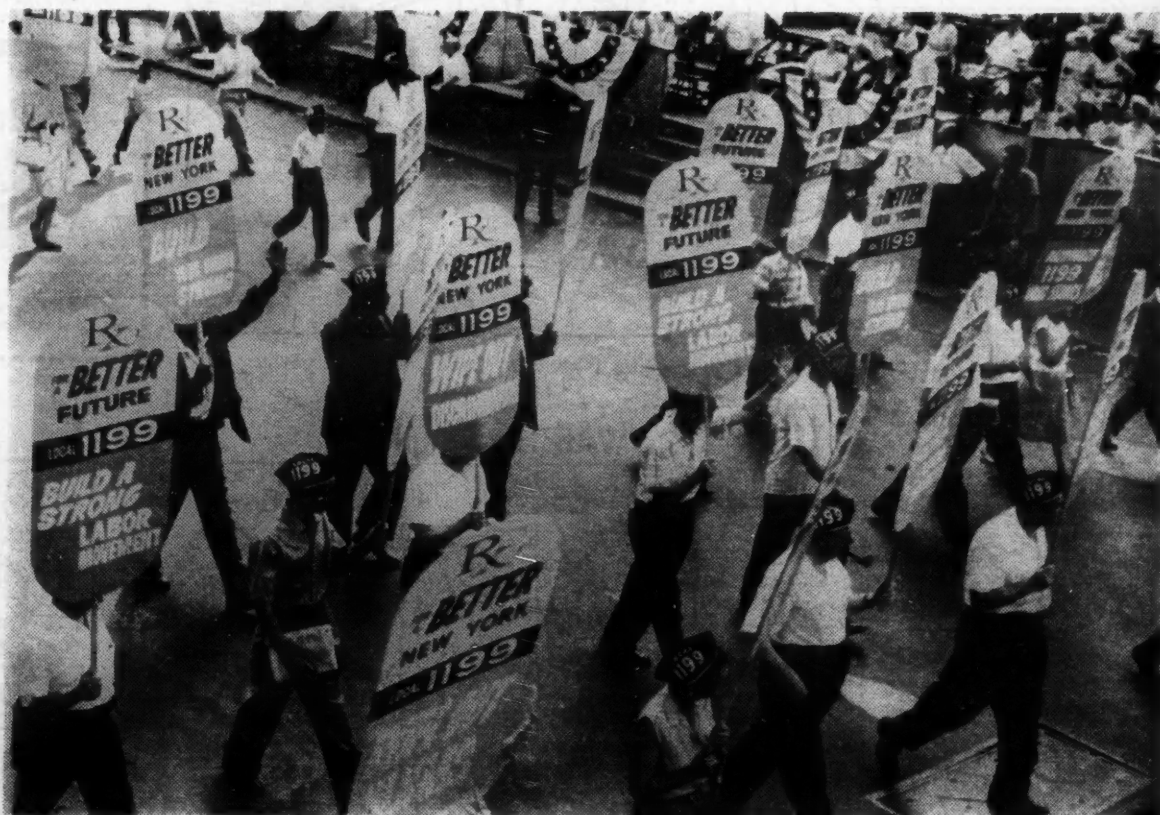
Leading the marchers was the Grand Marshall, Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who has been endorsed for re-election by virtually all unions, by labor's Brotherhood Party and the Liberal Party. In the reviewing stands were former President Harry S. Truman, Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg, Governor Nelson Rockefeller and other notables.

Once again major contingents in the parade were provided by RWDSU affiliates, including District 65, Local 1199 and Local 1-S. The District 65 contingent of 7,000 was — for the third straight year — one of the biggest and most colorful in the entire parade.

For more pictures of Labor Day Parade see page 5.



↑ **MASSIVE STRENGTH** of District 65 is on parade, with 7,000 marchers led by huge banner and union's officers. The '65' contingent included many bands and floats, the '65' Chorus, and special displays for various departments of union.



→ **DRUG & HOSPITAL WORKERS** of Local 1199 put on glittering display, with massed banners, a teen-age singing group, and turnout of more than 1,000 marchers. Once again crowds on sidelines, remembering heroic hospital strike of 1959, had special applause for '1199' Hospital Division marchers.